

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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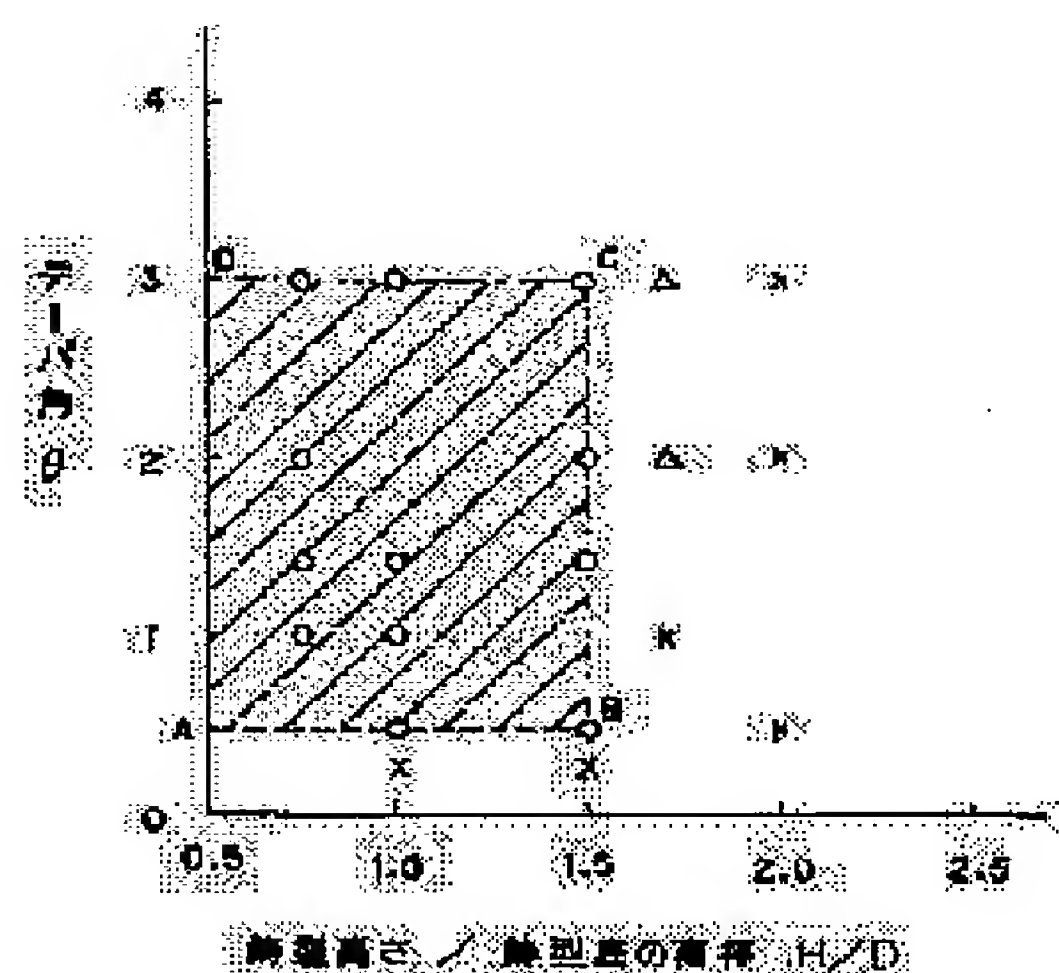
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## (54) CASTING MOLD FOR CASTING POLYCRYSTAL SILICON INGOT

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To limit loss when an outer periphery of an ingot molded by an integral casting mold and manufactured is cut to its minimum limit by forming an upward enlarging taper having a specific tapered angle to a sidewall.

SOLUTION: An upward enlarging taper of 0.5 to less than 3 degrees of a tapered angle is formed at a sidewall of a container type casting mold for casting a polycrystal silicon ingot. In this case, it is preferable that a height size of the mold is set to 1.5 times as large as a maximum length of a flat surface of the mold. If the angle of the sidewall of the mold is less than 0.5, removal of the ingot after manufacturing becomes difficult. Meanwhile, if it is more than 3 degrees, its loss is increased. From viewpoint of reducing the loss, the tapered angle is more satisfactory if the angle is less. By considering difficulty of removing the ingot, the angle is the best at 1 to 1.5 degree. Thus, yield of a silicon wafer can be enhanced without disturbing removal of the solidified silicon.



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## CLAIMS

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- [Claim(s)]
- [Claim 1] Mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting characterized by giving a taper angle [ 0.5 degree or more ] less than 3 times upper part amplification taper to a side attachment wall in the container mold mold in which a polycrystalline silicon ingot is cast.
- [Claim 2] Mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting according to claim 1 characterized by the height dimension of mold being 1.5 or less times of the maximum diameter dimension of a mold flat surface.
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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the configuration of mold of casting the ingot of the high grade polycrystalline silicon for solar batteries etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since silicon expands by coagulation when manufacturing the ingot of the high grade polycrystalline silicon for solar batteries etc., big stress arises in mold and there is a problem to which it becomes impossible to extract an ingot from mold. the consistency of silicon -- a melting condition -- 2.5 g/cm<sup>3</sup> a solid state -- 2.33 g/cm<sup>3</sup> it is -- about 7% of cubical expansion is produced. Then, in order to make the extract of an ingot possible, the side plate of mold is made into an assembly type, and there is also a technique which combines edges with a binding bolt. However, the mold using such a binding bolt has the problem that workability is inferior.

[0003] As a technique which solves the above-mentioned trouble, the mold for casting of the polycrystalline silicon ingot characterized by attaching three dip or more which spreads toward opening on the side face of the carbon susceptor which holds the crucible made from a quartz and the crucible made from a quartz is indicated by JP,58-22936,U. A lost part becomes large and is not desirable when cutting the periphery section of an ingot with this technique, since the taper angle is large.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As a result of repeating and studying an experiment variously that the above-mentioned problem should be solved, this invention person etc. increased the plane area of an ingot, by reducing height, even if he made the taper angle of mold small, does the knowledge of the ability to perform sampling of an ingot easily, and came to complete this invention.

[0005] The technical problem of this invention aims at offering the configuration of the mold which can stop a lost part when cutting the periphery section of the ingot which made one apparatus and was manufactured about the mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting, without making this into an assembling die to the minimum.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] It is the mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting characterized by this invention giving a taper angle [ 0.5 degree or more ] less than 3 times upper part amplification taper to a side attachment wall in the container mold mold in which it was made in order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, and a polycrystalline silicon ingot is cast. In this case, it is suitable if the height dimension of mold is made into 1.5 or less times of the maximum diameter dimension of a mold flat surface. The maximum diameter dimension of a mold flat surface says the maximum crossing die length of a plane figure, and if circular, the maximum diagonal line die length which connects top-most vertices with a diameter and a polygon is said here.

[0007] A cylindrical shape, a rectangular-head cube type, and what kind of other configurations are sufficient as the configuration of a mold container. At less than 0.5 degrees, sampling of the ingot after casting is difficult for the taper angle of a side-attachment-wall side too, and since there is a possibility of damaging mold, it is made into 0.5 degrees or more. On the other hand, above 3 times, since a loss becomes large, it may be less than 3 times. It is so desirable that it is small, and if the viewpoint which decreases a loss to a taper angle also takes into consideration balance with the sampling difficulty of an ingot, it is the most desirable. [ of one - 1.5 taper angles ]

[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The diameter dimension of the mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting is usually 400-1000mm or more. In this invention, height is stopped to some extent and a height dimension is made into 1.5 or less times to the maximum diameter dimension of a mold flat surface. Although a reason is not clear at this time, even if it makes a taper angle small, it can sample easily.

[0009] A graphite is sufficient as the construction material of mold, and water-cooled copper is sufficient as it. Moreover, it is desirable to apply a release agent in the case of graphite mold.

[0010]

[Example]

(Example -1) One taper angle was given to diameter 800mmphi and the graphite mold of a cylindrical shape with a height of 800mm as an example, and silicon nitride was given to 0.5mm inner surface in thickness as a release agent. As an example of a comparison, three side-attachment-wall taper angles were mostly given to cylindrical shape mold with a diameter [ of 460mm ] phi height of 920mm with the silicon mold of this volume with this, and what gave silicon nitride to 0.5mm inner surface in thickness as a release agent was used. Teeming of the melting silicon was carried out to both the mold of an example and the example of a comparison, and the ingot was manufactured. Although the ingot was able to be easily sampled from mold in the example, sampling was difficult in the example of a comparison. Moreover, in the example, also including the cutting loss, the wafer yield in the case of wafer logging is 46%, and improved remarkably compared with 32% of the example of a comparison.

[0011] (Example -2) It is mold bore 800mmphi like an example 1, and silicon nitride was applied [ mold height ] to the mold of 3 times for (mold height) / (mold bore) = 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 1.7 and 2.0, and a taper angle 0.5mm as a remover at 0.2 degrees, 0.5 degrees, 1 degree, 1.4 degrees, and 1.5 degrees. Teeming of the silicon was carried out to this, and the ingot was manufactured.

[0012] drawing 1 — the ratio of the height of mold, and the diameter of mold — the relation of the ease of extracting of the ingot when changing variously the taper angle  $\theta$  of H/D and a side attachment wall, and producing an ingot is shown. drawing — setting — an axis of ordinate — the taper angle  $\theta$  of a side attachment wall — being shown — an axis of abscissa — the ratio of the height of mold, and the diameter of mold — H/D was taken and the next notation showed the ease of extracting of an ingot.

O: easy — mold to an ingot — extraction possible \*\*: — although it was not so difficult and the ingot was able to be extracted, the crack was in close.

[0013]

x: — straight-line BC: as which according to difficulty or impossible drawing 1 in the draw of an ingot an extraction is possible for the thing in Range ABCD, and it specifies  $\theta$  in which the extraction of \*\*\*\*\* and a straight-line AB:ingot of straight lines AB, BC, and CD is possible —  $\theta$  specified by the yield in cutting of the straight-line CD:ingot which specifies H/D in which the extraction of a healthy ingot is possible is shown.

[0014]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, it became possible to raise the yield of a silicon wafer, without giving trouble to the draw of the silicon which made the taper angle of a side attachment wall small, and was solidified about the mold for polycrystalline silicon ingot casting.

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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

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[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the graph which shows the relation between the ratio of the height of mold, and a diameter, the taper angle of a side attachment wall, and the ease of extracting of an ingot.

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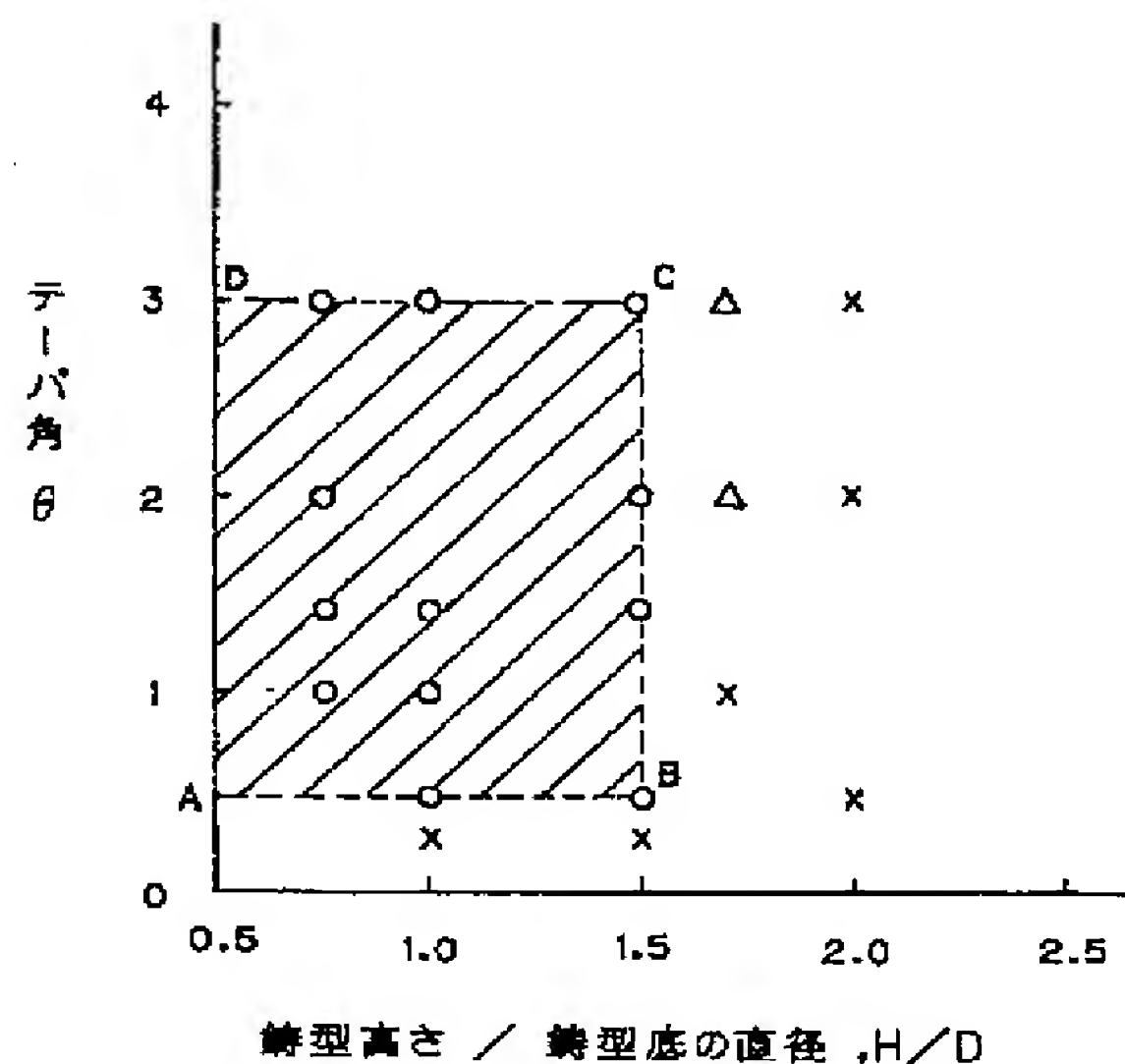
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(54)【発明の名称】 多結晶シリコンインゴット製造用鋳型

(57)【要約】

【課題】多結晶シリコンインゴット製造用鋳型を組立型とすることなく一体型とし、かつ、インゴットの外周部を切断するときのロス分を最小限に留める。

【解決手段】多結晶シリコンインゴットを製造する容器型鋳型において、側壁にテーパ角 $\theta = 0.5$ 度以上3度未満の上方拡大テーパを付し、さらに、鋳型の高さ寸法と鋳型平面の最大差渡し寸法との比 $H/D = 1.5$ 倍以下とする。





## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 多結晶シリコンインゴットを製造する容器型鑄型において、側壁にテーパ角0.5度以上3度未満の上方拡大テーパを付したことを特徴とする多結晶シリコンインゴット鑄造用鑄型。

【請求項2】 鑄型の高さ寸法が鑄型平面の最大差渡し寸法の1.5倍以下であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の多結晶シリコンインゴット鑄造用鑄型。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、太陽電池用等の高純度多結晶シリコンのインゴットを鑄造する鑄型の形状に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】太陽電池用等の高純度多結晶シリコンのインゴットを製造するときには、シリコンが凝固により膨張するので、鑄型に大きな応力が生じ、インゴットを鑄型から抜き出すことが不可能になる問題がある。シリコンの密度は熔融状態で $2.5\text{ g/cm}^3$ で固体状態では $2.33\text{ g/cm}^3$ であり、約7%の体積膨張を生ずる。そこで、インゴットの抜出しを可能にするために鑄型の側板を組立式とし、綴じボルトで端部同士を結合する技術もある。しかしこのような綴じボルトを用いる鑄型は作業性が劣るという問題がある。

【0003】上記問題点を解決する技術として、実開昭58-22936号公報には、石英製るつぼと、石英製るつぼを収容するカーボンサセプターの側面に開口部に向かって広がる3度以上の傾斜を付けたことを特徴とする多結晶シリコンインゴットの鑄造用鑄型が開示されている。この技術ではテーパ角が大きいのでインゴットの外周部を切断するときロス分が大きくなり好ましくない。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明者等は、上記問題を解決すべく種々実験を繰り返し研究した結果、インゴットの平面積を増加し、高さを減ずることによって、鑄型のテーパ角を小さくしてもインゴットの抜き取りが容易にできることを知見し本発明を完成するに至った。

【0005】本発明の課題は、多結晶シリコンインゴット鑄造用鑄型について、これを組立型とすることなく一

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記課題を解決するためになされたもので、多結晶シリコンインゴットを鑄造する容器型鑄型において、側壁にテーパ角0.5度以上3度未満の上方拡大テーパを付したことを特徴とする多結晶シリコンインゴット鑄造用鑄型である。この場合に鑄型の高さ寸法を鑄型平面の最大差渡し寸法の

1.5倍以下とすると好適である。ここで鑄型平面の最大差渡し寸法は、平面図形の最大横断長さをいい、円形では直径、多角形では頂点を結ぶ最大対角線長さをいう。

【0007】鑄型容器の形状は、円筒形、四角箱形、その他どのような形状でもよい。側壁面のテーパ角は0.5度未満では鑄造後インゴットの抜き取りがやはり困難であり、鑄型を破損する恐れがあるので0.5度以上とする。一方、3度以上ではロスが大きくなるので3度未満とする。ロスを減少させる観点からテーパ角は小さい程好ましく、インゴットの抜き取り困難性との兼ね合いも考慮すれば、テーパ角1度～1.5度が最も好ましい。

【0008】

【発明の実施の形態】多結晶シリコンインゴット鑄造用鑄型は、通常差渡し寸法が400～1000mm以上である。本発明では、高さのある程度抑え、鑄型平面の最大差渡し寸法に対して高さ寸法を1.5倍以下とする。このとき、理由は明確ではないが、テーパ角を小さくしても容易に抜き取ることができる。

【0009】鑄型の材質は黒鉛でもよく水冷銅でもよい。また、黒鉛鑄型の場合には離型剤を塗布することが好ましい。

【0010】

【実施例】

（実施例-1）実施例として直径800mmφ、高さ800mmの円筒形の黒鉛鑄型にテーパ角1度を付し、離型材として窒化珪素を厚さ0.5mm内面に施した。比較例として、これとほぼ同体積のシリコン鑄型で、直径460mmφ×高さ920mmの円筒形鑄型に、側壁テーパ角3度を付し、離型剤として窒化珪素を厚さ0.5mm内面に施したものをを用いた。熔融シリコンを実施例及び比較例の両鑄型に注湯してインゴットを製造した。実施例では鑄型からインゴットを容易に抜き取ることができたが、比較例では抜き取りが困難であった。また、実施例では、ウエハ切り出しの際のウエハ歩留りは切断ロスも含めて46%であり、比較例の32%に比べて著しく向上した。

【0011】（実施例-2）実施例1と同様鑄型内径800mmφで鑄型高さを（鑄型高さ）／（鑄型内径）＝0.75、1.0、1.5、1.7、2.0、テーパ角を0.2°、0.5°、1°、1.4°、1.5°で3度の鑄型に剥離剤として窒化珪素を0.5mm塗布した。これにシリコンを注湯してインゴットを製造した。

【0012】図1に鑄型の高さと鑄型の直径との比H/D及び側壁のテーパ角θを種々変化させてインゴットを作製したときのインゴットの抜き易さの関係を示す。図において、縦軸は側壁のテーパ角θを示し、横軸は鑄型の高さと鑄型の直径との比H/Dをとって、インゴットの抜き易さを次の記号で示した。

○：容易に鑄型からインゴットを拔出可能

△：さほど困難でなくインゴットを抜き出せたが、クラックが入っていた。

【0013】

×：インゴットの抜き出しが困難、または不可能

図1によれば、範囲ABCD内のものが拔出可能であり、直線AB、BC、CDはそれぞれ、

直線AB：インゴットの拔出可能な $\theta$ を規定する

直線BC：健全なインゴットの拔出可能な $H/D$ を規定する

直線CD：インゴットの切断における歩留りにより規定\*10

\*される $\theta$

を示している。

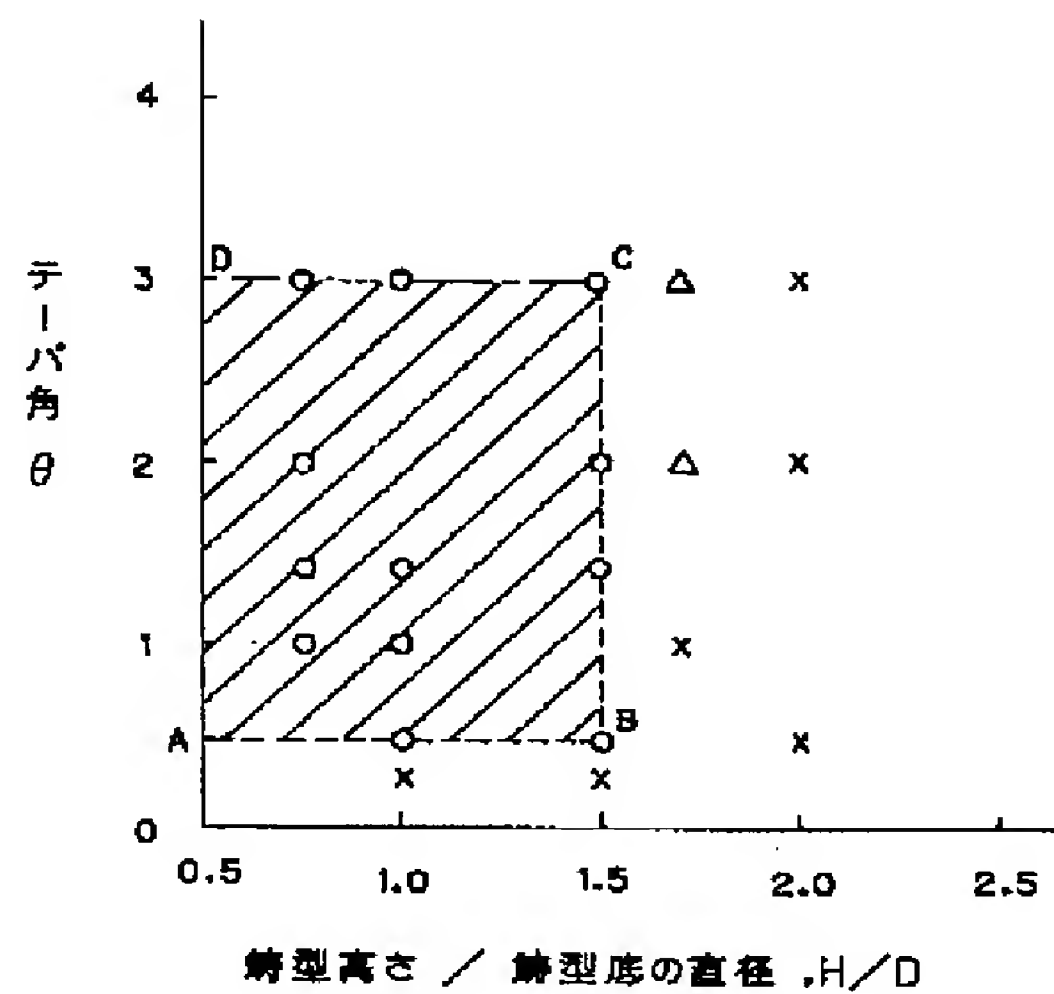
【0014】

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、多結晶シリコンインゴット casting 用鑄型について側壁のテーパ角を小さくし、凝固したシリコンの抜き出しに支障を与えることなく、シリコンウエハの歩留りを高めることが可能となった。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】鑄型の高さと直径との比、側壁のテーパ角及びインゴットの抜き易さの関係を示すグラフである。

【図1】



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